

**WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:**

1. A method of reducing noise in a communication device comprising the steps of:  
generating an acoustic output in a buzzer circuit; and  
5 applying said generated output to the communication device, wherein said generated output is opposite to the noise generated in the communication device and equal in magnitude, the noise resulting from a non-constant current.
2. A method of reducing noise in a communication device comprising the step of:  
generating an acoustic output in a buzzer circuit; and  
applying said generated output to the communication device, wherein said generated output is opposite to the noise generated in the communication device and equal in magnitude, the noise resulting from a non-constant current and said acoustic output is generated from an analog circuit.
3. The method of claim 2, wherein said noise is generated in a buzzer circuit.
4. The method of claim 3, wherein said buzzer circuit comprises an inductive element generating a magnetic field as a result of a non-constant driving current.
5. The method of claim 4, wherein said magnetic field moves a magnetic material impacting a plate-like element to generate an audible sound.

6. The method of claim 6, wherein said analog circuit comprises a voltage source and a plurality of impedance components.

7. The method of claim 6, wherein said impedance elements comprise at least one of each of  
5 a resistor and a capacitor.

8. The method of claim 7, wherein said at least one resistor is in series with said at least one capacitor.

9. The method of claim 8, wherein said capacitor facilitates a non-constant current  
10 corresponding to the non-constant current generating the noise.

10. A method of reducing noise in a communication device comprising the steps of:  
generating an acoustic output in a buzzer circuit; and

15 applying said generated output to the communication device, wherein said generated output is opposite to the noise generated in the communication device and equal in magnitude, the noise resulting from a non-constant current and said acoustic output is generated from an algorithm programmed into a power management application specific integrated circuit (ASIC).